

List of figures

Figure No.	Figure Caption	Page No.
Figure 1.1	Schematic representation showing typical components of a sensor.	1
Figure 1.2	Schematic representation of a sensor showing electrical output in response to the presence of an input quantity.	2
Figure 1.3	Classification of chemical sensors on the basis of sensing objects.	3
Figure 1.4	Piezoelectric effect: a pressure exerted on a quartz crystal results in an electric field.	4
Figure 1.5	Schematic representation of electrochemical cell showing different components.	5
Figure 1.6	Schematic representation showing first generation glucose sensors.	11
Figure 1.7	Schematic representation of glucose sensor from second generation	12
Figure 1.8	Schematic representation of third generation glucose sensors.	13
Figure 1.9	Different types of nanoparticles used for different applications	14
Figure 1.10	Schematic representation showing protein immobilisation onto Fe NPs utilising (strept) avidin-biotin technology.	16
Figure 1.11	Reduction of 4-nitrophenol to 4-aminophenol catalyzed by Ag NPs supported on polymer micelles and vesicles matrix.	17
Figure 1.12	Schematic representation showing binding of gold nanoclusters incorporating anthraquinone redox molecule with dithiol self assembled monolayer.	18
Figure 1.13	Schematic representation of the electrochemical detection of DNA hybridization based on platinum NPs combined with MWNTs.	19
Figure 1.14	Schematic showing the electro-deposition of Uracil on CPE	26
Figure 1.15	(a) Schematic representation showing photochemically assisted synthesis of silver NPs stabilized by DTZH. (b) Schematic showing various phenomenon occurring during photochemically assisted synthesis of Ag NPs like nucleation and growth phenomenon.	27

List of figures

Figure 1.16	Schematic representation showing detection of nitrite using Fe ₂ O ₃ / rGO composite	28
Figure 1.17	Model showing electro-catalytic reaction on CME.	35
Figure 2.1	Schematic representations for various interactions between components used for Ch@Ag NPs formation and AZT sensing.	44
Figure 2.2	UV-visible spectra of (a) Ch and (b) Ch@Ag NPs in water. Inset shows zoomed view of Ch from 200 nm to 300 nm.	45
Figure 2.3	Surface zeta potential graphs of Ch@Ag NPs.	46
Figure 2.4	FT-IR spectrum of (a) Ch and (b) Ch@Ag NPs.	47
Figure 2.5	EDAX spectrum and EDAX mapping of Ch@Ag NPs.	48
Figure 2.6	SEM of (a) Ch and (b) Ch@Ag NPs.	49
Figure 2.7	(a) TEM image, (b) SAED pattern and (c) particle size distribution of Ch@Ag NPs.	50
Figure 2.8	CV of (a) Commercial GCE and (b) Ch@Ag NPs/GCE in 0.1 M PBS (pH 7.6).	52
Figure 2.9	CV of (a) bare commercial Ag electrode, (b) bare commercial GCE and (c) Ch@Ag NPs/GCE in presence of AZT in 0.1 M PBS (pH =7.6).	52
Figure 2.10	CV of 295 μM and 439 μM AZT over commercial Ag electrode (a & b) and Ch@Ag NPs/GCE (c & d) at scan rate 50 mV/s.	53
Figure 2.11	CV of 100μM AZT over Ch@Ag NPs/GCE at a scan rate 50 mV/s.	54
Figure 2.12	CV of (a) commercial GCE, (b) commercial Ag electrode, (c) Ch@Ag NPs/GCE at different scan rates from (i) 10, (ii) 20, (iii) 50, (iv) 100, (v) 200, (vi) 300, (vii) 400 and (viii) 500 mV/s in 0.1 M PBS (pH 7.6) and (d) plot of reduction current vs. square root of scan rate of (I) commercial Ag, (II) commercial GC electrode and (III) Ch@Ag NPs/GCE.	55
Figure 2.13	(I) CV response of Ch@Ag NPs/GCE in PBS at pH=7.6 after serial addition of AZT from 74 μM to 718 μM concentration and (II) corresponding calibration plot showing AZT	57

List of figures

	concentration vs. Change in reduction current with good correlation coefficient of 0.985.	
Figure 2.14	(I) DPV response of Ch@Ag NPs/GCE in PBS at pH = 7.6 after serial addition of AZT from 1 μ M to 410 μ M concentration and (II) corresponding calibration plot showing AZT concentration vs. change in reduction current with good correlation coefficient of 0.997.	58
Figure 2.15	(I) CV response on Ch@Ag NPs/SPGE after serial addition of AZT from 10 μ M to 600 μ M concentration range in PBS at pH = 7.6 with their corresponding calibration plot (II) with good correlation coefficient of 0.986 and (III) CV response on Ch@Ag NPs/SPGCE after serial addition of AZT from 10 μ M to 533 μ M concentration range in human plasma at pH = 7.6 with their corresponding calibration plot (IV) with good correlation coefficient of 0.986.	59
Figure 2.16	Proposed mechanism of AZT electro-catalysis over Ch@Ag NPs.	60
Figure 3.1	Structure of Nevirapine.	63
Figure 3.2	Schematic representation of Pd@rGO synthesis.	68
Figure 3.3	Schematic representation of MoS ₂ QDs synthesis.	69
Figure 3.4	Schematic representation of 2-D composite (Pd@rGO/ MoS ₂ QDs) formation	69
Figure 3.5	UV-Vis. Absorption spectra of 2-D materials.	71
Figure 3.6	FT-IR spectra of a) GO b) Pd@rGO, c) MoS ₂ QDs d) Pd@rGO/ MoS ₂ QDs.	72
Figure 3.7	Structural investigation by TEM a) Pd@rGO (inset showing SAED pattern) b) Pd@rGO size distribution profile, c) MoS ₂ QDs (inset showing its SAED pattern and interlayer spacing), d) MoS ₂ QDs size distribution profile, e) Pd@rGO/ MoS ₂ QDs (inset showing SAED pattern), f) its size distribution profile.	74
Figure 3.8	EDAX spectra of 2-D materials a) Pd@rGO b) MoS ₂ c) Pd@rGO/ MoS ₂ QDs.	75

List of figures

Figure 3.9	EDAX mapping of Pd@rGO/ MoS ₂ QDs.	76
Figure 3.10	Zeta Potential measurements of 2D materials.	77
Figure 3.11	CV response of bare GCE at different pH in PBS in presence of 200 μM NVP.	78
Figure 3.12	CV response of different electrode GCE in PBS (pH 10) a) GCE b) bare GCE in 1 mM K ₄ [Fe (CN) ₆] c) of Pd@rGO/ MoS ₂ QDs modified GCE in 1 mM K ₄ [Fe (CN) ₆].	80
Figure 3.13	CV response of different electrodes in phosphate buffer solution (pH 10) a) bare GCE, b) Bare GCE in 27 μM NVP, c) modified MoS ₂ QDs GCE in 27 μM NVP, d) modified Pd@rGO GCE in 27 μM NVP, e) Pd@rGO/ MoS ₂ QDs GCE in 27 μM NVP.	80
Figure 3.14	CV response of 2-D materials modified GCE towards electro-oxidation of NVP from 1 μM to 80μM concentration in PBS (pH 10, 0.1M) I) Pd@rGO III) MoS ₂ QDs V)Pd@rGO/MoS ₂ QDs composite and II, IV, VI its corresponding calibration plots.	83
Figure 3.15	Electrochemical response of 2-D composite modified electrodes for DPV a) Pd@rGO c) MoS ₂ QDs e) Pd@rGO/ MoS ₂ QDs in presence of NVP at different concentrations from 0.1 μM to 80 μM and their corresponding calibration plot b), d), f) respectively.	84
Figure 3.16	Electrode fabrication process and plausible mechanism for electro-oxidation of NVP on 2D composite modified electrode surface.	85
Figure 3.17	Plausible mechanisms for oxidation of NVP at pH 10.	86
Figure 3.18	DPV response of modified Pd@rGO/ MoS ₂ QDs composite GCE surface on successive addition of NVP from 5 μM to 80 μM concentration in human serum.	87
Figure 3.19	CV response of modified Pd@rGO/ MoS ₂ QDs composite GCE surface on successive addition of NVP from 5 μM to 80 μM concentration in human serum.	87
Figure 3.20	Peak current response of NVP in presence of Urea, Uric Acid,	89

List of figures

	Ascorbic Acid and Glucose.	
Figure 4.1	CV response of NVP (from 1 μ M conc. to 80 μ M) on MoS ₂ decorated Pd@rGO SPGE and its corresponding calibration plot.	95
Figure 4.2	DPV response of NVP (from 1 μ M conc. to 80 μ M) on MoS ₂ decorated Pd@rGO SPGE and its corresponding calibration plot.	96
Figure 4.3	Effect of scan rate on NVP oxidation over Pd@rGO / MoS ₂ QDs modified SPGE and calibration plot between sq. Root of scan rate and current.	97
Figure 4.4	CV response of successive AZT addition over MoS ₂ QDs decorated Pd@rGO modified SPGE and its corresponding calibration plot.	97
Figure 4.5	Effect of scan rate on AZT sensing and plot between Square Root of scan rate and current.	98
Figure 4.6	Effect on modification on NVP oxidation and AZT reduction.	99
Figure 4.7	Schematic representations of NVP oxidation and AZT reduction using a single MoS ₂ QDs decorated Pd@rGO SPGE.	100
Figure 4.8	Pd@rGO/ MoS ₂ QDs modified SPGE towards electrochemical detection of AZT and NVP and their corresponding calibration plots.	101
Figure 4.9	Effect of scan rates on NVP oxidation and AZT reduction.	102
Figure 5.1	Schematic showing synthesis of Pd@TTF using two simple accessible components in a single step.	107
Figure 5.2	(A) UV-vis. absorption spectra of (a) TTF (b) Pd@TTF. (B) FT-IR spectra of (a) TTF and (b) Pd@TTF.	109
Figure 5.3	TEM image of Pd@TTF (a), SAED pattern (b) and EDAX pattern (c), deconvoluted peak for Pd (d) and sulphur (e).	111
Figure 5.4	EDAX mapping of Pd@TTF a) STEM image Pd@TTF, Mapping of individual elements c) Carbon d) Sulphur e) Palladium.	112

List of figures

- Figure 5.5** CVs of the electrodes (GC, GC/TTF and GC/Pd@TTF) in the absence (A) and presence of 5.0 mM of Fe (II)/Fe (III) redox couple (B) in 0.1 M phosphate buffer solution (pH 7.4). **113**
- Figure 5.6** Cyclic voltammograms of bare GC (A), GC/TTF (B) and GC/Pd@TTF in absence (a) and presence of 1.0 mM of CFZ in 0.1 M PBS (pH 7.4) at scan rate 50 mVs⁻¹. (D) CV response of Pd@TTF after successive addition of CFZ (1.0, 15.0, 30.0, 55.0 and 78 μM). Insert shows the corresponding calibration plot. **115**